# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1821. No. 88.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.



## FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t


LIST OF LETTERS,

*Remaining the Post Office, Hillsborough, October 1, 1821.*

A
Lemuel A Alston,
David Allison,
James Andrews, 2
William Anderson,

B
Mathew Bridges,
George E. Badger,
Mary Bigelow,
Daniel Bird,
David K Boughton,
Richard Breye, 2
James Box,
William Baldwin,
Sarah Jane Bell,
Miss Ann Burroughs,
William Beaver,
Hartwell G. Blalock,

C
Turner Carter,
George Causey,
William Cain, jr.
Nancy Carroll,
William Cordle,
James Cain,
Ephraim Cook,
Mary Clark,
Robins Cate,
Miss Mary A. Crabtree,
Richard Croom,
Samuel Childs,

D
Thomas Day,
John M Dick,
Prince Dobbins,
Green O'Daniel,
Susanah Durham,
Carlon Decosta,
Edward Davis,
Peter Doup, 2
Mr. Dickerson,

F
Rollin French,

G
Daniel Green,
Benjamin Gant,

H
David Hardie,
Archibald Haralson,
Dolly Hazle,
James Hart,
L. V. Hargis,
Nathaniel Harris,
Mr. Hall,
Mathias Hatstead,
Mark Harris,

J
Thompson Johnston,
Wm. Kasey,
John L. Kirk,

M
William Y. Muse, 4
Wilie P. Mangum, 2
William T. Macklin,
Anderson Mebane,
William B. Merritt,
William Mangum,
Judge Murphey,
Thos. J. Meritt,
William Macklin,
Frederick Moine,
John Monhollan,
Hugh Monhollan,

N
Thomas Nelson,
James Nichols,

O
Nancy O'Ferell,
Henry O'Daniel,

P
Richard Parks, 2
John Piper, 2
David Parker,
N. W. Parker,
Thomas Pickett,

R
Andrew Ross,
William Ringstaff,
Joel Reynolds,
John Robards, 2
Thomas Ruffin,

S
John Scott,
Samuel Strudwick,
Jacob Stout,
John Strain,
James Stafford,
Thomas Scarlett,
Conrod Staley,

T
Elijah Teasley, 3
Susanah Turner,
George Thomas,
Cyrus Tillinghast,

W
William Watson,
Pollard Webb,
Anthony Ward,
Hannah Wells,
Robert Wyme,
James Wilson,
J Webb,
James Weaver,
Benjamin Wells,
Thomas White,
Aron Walker,
A. G. Webster.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

October 3. 86—


## FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821. 86—tf

## NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the purchaser, giving bond with approved security) at the late residence of James Murray, senr. deceased,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES;

All his crop of Corn, Fodder, and Tobacco; and Stock of all kinds;

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;

with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

**All persons indebted to** said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Wm. Murray and
John Muarray,
*Executors.*

October 3, 1821. 86—4w

## PLANKS
*FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

## J. P Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of

*SADDLERY.*

Sept. 26, 1821 85—3w


JUST PUBLISHED,
The first No. of the
*MONTHLY MAGAZINE,*
FOR THE
*SOUTHERN CLIMATE*
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
For the month of September, 1821.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be printed on a small type, and good paper, comprehending as much matter as the American Farmer, or the Port Folio; and published in monthly numbers of 64 pages, which will be securely stitched in a cover. Six numbers to form a volume.

II. The price is five dollars a year; to be paid semi annually in advance—two dollars and fifty cents on the receipt of the first number of each volume.

III. The work will necessarily be commenced in a plain unadorned style of letter press printing; but if 500 subscribers are obtained for the first volume, an ELEGANT COPPER-PLATE *engraved likeness*, for the *Biographical Sketch in the first number*, shall accompany a title page, table of contents, and *a list of Subscribers' names*, to be given with the 6th number. And as soon as 1000 subscribers shall be obtained, the subsequent numbers shall contain as many engraved likenesses of celebrated characters, rare and useful animals, new and valuable inventions; implements of manufactures or husbandry; or sublime and beautiful views from native scenes, as shall be annually in any other periodical publication in the United States.

☞ N. B. So much of the above conditions as relate to the payment in advance, are suspended for the present; and no payment will be required till subscribers enough are obtained to ensure the cost of publishing the first volume of six numbers, which will require 250 at least. In case these are not obtained by the first of Nov. 50 cents will be required of each person who shall receive the first number. If the requisite number is obtained to support the work, the subscriptions, according to the above conditions, will be expected to be paid

Any subscriber dissatisfied with the work, can decline on paying 62 1-2 cents for each number received.

It is probable that it may be found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of interesting materials in the first year of the commencement of such a work, to fill a number every month; therefore, perhaps, it may for the first year be published only once in two months, making a volume in a year. J. LYON.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1.


Descriptions in syria
State of Palestine
Errors respecting the effect of the heat of climate exposed
On the culture of Ruta Baga
Life of Henry Laurens
Constitution of the South Carolina Agricultural Society
French Cement
On the Cultivation of Grasses
Gen. William Davie's Address
Report of Curators
Artificial Grasses
Guinea Grass
Lucerne
Ripple Grass
Crop Grass
Feather Grass
An account of Florida, from the Port Folio
Horizontal Ploughing
Report of Massachusetts Agricultural Society
Irish Potatoes
On the use of Oxen
The Camel or Dromedary
Otto of Roses
Flowering Alloe
Earth Burning
On wine
On the cultivation of tobacco
On Gardening.


Extract of a letter from gen Calvin Jones, to the Editor of the above work:

"Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1821.

"James Lyon, Esq.

"Sir—With respect to the plan and execution of your Magazine, I much approve of it, and if it does not succeed, it will be a reflection on the taste and good sense of the country.

"With best wishes for your success, I remain with respect, your obt. servt.

CALVIN JONES."

☞ The first number of this work can be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

*State of North Carolina,*
*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D 1821.

*Nancy Cloud* vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor. *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m


## Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles east of Hillsborough, June 5. —pto 95


*State of North Carolina,*
*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

*William Faucett* vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph; deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

*State of North Carolina,*
*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

*Child & Clancy* vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test. J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

*State of North Carolina,*
*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

*Thomas N. S. Hargis* vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

*State of North Carolina,*
*ORANGE COUNTY.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

*William Cain & Son* vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m


By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

## HILLSBOROUGH
# MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 Dollars, is | | $ 5,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| 2 | 1,000 | | 2,000 |
| 2 | 500 | | 1,000 |
| 10 | 100 | | 1,000 |
| 10 | 50 | | 500 |
| 100 | 10 | | 1,000 |
| 2500 | 5 | | 12,500 |
| 2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks, | More Prizes than Blanks. | | 25,000 |
| 5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is | | | 25,000 |

*STATIONARY PRIZES.*

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 of | 1000 Dollars. | 10 of | 50 Dollars. |
| 1 | 500 | 100 | 10 |
| 3 | 100 | 2500 | 5 |

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS
OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,
A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,
Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.
FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

*Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,*
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

## NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshall.*
By James Turner,
Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—ts

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subcriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 20th of October next; after that day all their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821. 84—5w

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,
A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.
Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.
*By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.*

Second,
The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.
*BY JOHN BRINE.*

Third,
Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.
A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.
*BY JOHN BRINE.*

Fourth,
THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,
THE DOCTRINES
OF
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.
Clearly stated, explained, and improved.
*BY J. BRINE.*

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly pripted, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 36—

## FOR SALE,
A second hand Backgammon Board.
Inquire at this Office.
May 16. 66—

## REVIEW OF THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Sept. 28.

Having a leisure hour we will glance back upon the foreign news which has poured in so plentifully upon us for the last three weeks. The decease of the queen, her funeral, and the king's visit to Ireland, are the only events deserving of notice, which have lately transpired in England.

In regard to the two former subjects, we have diligently read near a hundred columns, in the London papers, those friendly and those inimical to the late queen, and those also, which were neutral. And the result of our reading and reflection, is, on the whole, rather unfavorable to her late majesty. A strong attempt was made by her friends in some of the accounts published, to represent her as a dying heroine—but they only succeeded in making her a heroine of romance. She evinced none of that courage which we are to believe arises from conscious innocence and christian resignation. The death-bed description was cheerless and gloomy. We hear nothing of the clergy being called in to cheer her last moments with the consolation of the gospel.—Indeed, the future welfare of her soul, and the all important concerns of religion, seem entirely to have been forgotten in the most solemn and needful moment.

For the last eighteen months the queen has been the sole rallying point of the radicals. The poor rates were lessening—the ministers were gradually reducing the expenditures of the nation—and the manufacturing establishments were recovering from the shock which they experienced in consequence of the general peace. Many fruitful sources of complaint were therefore partially disappearing, and the queen was the instrument for preserving that part of the opposition, denominated radicals from total insignificance, if not dissolution. For many months, however, previous to her demise, her name had lost its potency; and at the coronation, she seems alike to have been deserted by friends and foes. And after all the investigation we have been able to give the subject, we are compelled to adopt the conclusion of the editor of the National Gazette, with respect to the high-wrought picture of the agonies, the overwhelming, despairing grief of her partizans throughout the nation, together with lord and lady Hood, Alderman Wood, &c. We believe, "that it was the object of the Gazettes which had been devoted to the queen's cause, "to strike a parting blow," worthy of their antecedent efforts; and that the most theatrical and elaborately false aspect has been given to every transaction, for the purpose of leaving a final impression on the public mind, hostile to the government." Of her character and deeds we say nothing. In regard to the former, the impartial pen of the future historian will do her justice, and as to the latter, whether good or bad, they are known to her Maker, before whose bar she has been suddenly and unexpectedly summoned.

The king appears determined to render himself popular; and we think, whatever may have been his private character, that he will succeed. George IV. is the first king in the space of one hundred and thirty years, on whose head has been placed an undisputed crown. There is not a drop of the blood of the Stewarts, the Tudors, or the Plantagenets, in living veins, that can now disturb the prescribed succession of the throne, by pretended claims to it. At our last advices, as our readers are already informed, and during the sickness and funeral of his wife, his majesty was amusing himself and diverting his subjects by a journey through England, Wales and Ireland. Our accounts left him at Dublin. He is the second protestant sovereign that ever visited Ireland. William III. appeared in that country as a warrior, a conqueror, and a chastiser. But the present king appears in a different capacity; and all classes, high and low, or whatever rank, station, or religion, appear to have been striving who should give him the most welcome reception. His journey seems to have been the harbinger of conciliation. A letter from Dublin says—"in the course of three weeks—of three short weeks, greater strides have been taken to allay faction—to remove prejudices—to diminish feuds—to decrease the ill blood generated by a collision of opposite sentiments: in short, to conciliate, and to unite, in the bands of one interest and one loyalty, than all the exertions of good and wise men have been able to accomplish in thirty years. No king that ever reigned, has rendered such a service as this to Ireland." The king contemplates visiting Edinburgh and Hanover this season.

It is confidently asserted, that the Catholic bill is again to be brought forward, with modifications satisfactory to all, as a measure of ministers, and that the Catholic clergy are to be endowed. This is not unlikely, for it has all along been stated that the king was favourably disposed towards the Catholics; and the following anecdote shows that he is not disposed to look with an unfavourable eye upon the dissenters. "Prince Rahfe, of Madagascar, came lately to England. He beheld with wonder the happy effects of the Sun of Ritheousness, in its rising, on his own benighted land, and he longed to visit a Christian country. At the late anniversary of the London Missionary Society his presence excited uncommon interest. After some time, however, he was alarmed to find that the friends he valued so much were not members of the church of England; and wished to be informed on a subject so important to him, from the highest authority. He waited on his majesty, stated the wonderful and happy effects of missionary exertions in Madagascar, and expressed his surprise in finding that these ministers were not members of the established church of England. The king said—'Be assured, prince, that they are not the less good men; they may differ in smaller matters, but on every important point of the Christian faith they most perfectly and cordially agree.—And permit me to add, that every instance of attention, kindness, and protection, experienced by these men in your country, shall be esteemed and acknowledged by me, as if done to myself.' The prince was highly delighted with this answer; he respected and confided more than ever in his Christian friends, and is now on his passage home, with a fresh supply of missionaries and artisans."

We think it highly probable that the king will marry again, as there will then be a hope of a direct succession to the throne. The ladies of the nobility, moreover, will be anxious to have a lady at the head of the court. But, in this event, it will be difficult for us to foretel who he will marry. The continent is fertile in princesses, and there are few, if any, who would not be ambitious of an alliance with the royal house of England. The Portsmouth Journal enumerates the princesses as follows:—"The emperor of Austria has still a daughter unmarried; as well as the king of Saxony. The king of Bavaria has six, two of whom at least are of marriageable age: the king of Prussia has one as old as eighteen years! the king of Portugal one, who is twenty years old: the king of Denmark one, who is twenty-eight years old: the king of Sardinia one, eighteen years old: the grand duke of Tuscany two who are marriageable: and besides these there is the widow of the infant Pierre Charles of Spain, the widow of the duc de Berri, and the widow of Napoleon Bonaparte." All these, however, with the exception of Denmark, are catholics; and the king must marry a protestant. He cannot marry into the Greek church, and will therefore be excluded from the court of Russia. The Danish princess, then, only remains to his majesty; and she once refused the hand of the duke of Clarence, the king's brother.

In France every thing was tranquil, and if we can judge from the general silence there was nothing which indicated any speedy disturbance of the national repose. The *projet* of the law for continuing the censorship on the newspapers and other periodical publications, has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies. The Ultras and Liberaux voted against it, and it was only carried by a small majority. The excuse for contriving these restrictions upon the people, is, that the people are not sufficiently enlightened to be capable of enjoying the benefits of a free press! Thus because they are uninformed, the rulers withhold all access to information.—"Arbitrary power," says an able writer, "is adverse to the instruction of the people, and despises them for being uninstructed. You are wretchedly ignorant, and consequently incapable of judging, it exclaims, and you must be kept in ignorance that you may not have it in your power to become capable of judging." The death of Napoleon has caused but little sensation in France. Indeed, with the exception of the military, the French people had become heartily sick of his despotism, long before his final overthrow and banishment; and we doubt whether he could have created much difficulty had he been let loose in Paris two years ago. The conciliatory policy of Louis had tended greatly to strengthen his throne, for by calling them to his councils, he has made it the interest alike of the Bonapartists, and the friends of the *ancient regime* to sustain the government.

Little, if any thing is said in the late papers of the affairs of Spain; and as "no news" is generally considered "good news," we may infer that the political elements of that country are becoming more calm and that the people are in the enjoyment of peace and confidence in the new government.—Merino, the last who attempted to disturb the constitutional system, is said to have fled the country, and taken refuge in France.

In Portugal, the king, after an absence of several years to the Brazils, has quietly resumed the reins of government, under the constitutional system, and his voluntary navigation of the Atlantic, for the express purpose of taking the oath to support this system, is the powerful evidence of his honest intentions towards his people. The Prince Royal of Portugal, is left in possession of the Regency of the Brazils, at Rio de Janeiro. The executive power is vested in him, conditioned that he must take his resolutions in concert with four cabinet Ministers, the Conde des Ardos being placed at the head of them. The only restraint on the rights delegated to the prince with respect to filling up of public offices, &c. is in the case of Bishopricks, in which he may recommend to his majesty; but the king reserves the actual nomination to himself. In the event of the prince's demise, the princess, his spouse, succeeds him, and is to be assisted by a council of regency. Some curious accounts have been furnished of the mode in which the prince royal exercised the functions of regent, after the departure of his father for Portugal. His first proclamation, after the assumption of power, concluded with a promise to watch carefully over education, commerce and agriculture, and, above all, to apply himself to the reform of abuses. In this last matter, his promise was already in a course of fulfilment. He discharged all useless domestics, retaining only fifty for the service of his palace, sold off two thirds of his stud, and abolished the second table of the court.—He visited, in person, several of the public offices, and reprimanded severely those guilty of neglect of duty. Hence the greatest zeal for the dispatch of business had arisen in all of them, even in the department of the customs. The council of war having proposed a pecuniary reward, and the plea of great services rendered to the state, for an individual long closely attached to the person of the prince—the prince wrote under the proposition, that the council of war, to deserve attention, should have detailed those services, and refused the reward. The prince has also remitted the duty on salt, in its transit from one province to another, on account of its utility to agriculture. The measures and the personal activity of the prince, were a new object of curiosity and wonder to the Brazilians, and his popularity was unbounded.

Both Spain and Portugal appear disposed as far as possible to exclude the importation and consumption of British goods. But the British writers console themselves with the prospect they have of finding a market in South America—at Rio Janeiro, the Caraccas, and up the Oronoke.

We will now for a moment direct our attention to the quarrel between the Greeks and their sanguinary masters, together with the three great powers, who seem to be particularly interested in this important affair. All our feeling and sympathies, are on the side of the Greeks. Who can think of Greece—who can repeat the name of this country of ennobling recollections without feeling a thrill of horror at her present lot! And what man is there in christendom, who does not devoutly wish the Turks—that wild boar in the East—driven from Europe, and a government of law set up in the place of the bowstring of the sultan, or the daggers of the Janizaries? But what will be the result of the struggle between the ferocious and remorseless parties, we have little means of judging. What Russia will do cannot yet be divined. The present is a most favorable time for Alexander to strike a blow, and extend his empire to the Dardanelles; and were the Greeks only to change masters, and settle down under the comparatively mild despotism of Russia, we should have great cause to rejoice. A mediation has been talked of, but this appears to be impracticable. The war has assumed all the fury of a contest of opposite religions. "The Turks appear perfectly frantic in their rage against Christians of every country and every denomination. They seem hurried on by their national belief in an absolute predestination, to encounter every possible chance of provoking the governments of Europe to unite in such a league that would destroy their power, as the whirlwind sweeps away the locusts. And if this spirit continue, there will probably be a speedy end to the dominion of the Ottoman in Europe."

"In the consideration of this subject, (says Bell's Weekly Messenger) two questions seems chiefly to offer themselves:—The first whether the probable events of this insurrection justify any reasonable apprehension of an interruption of the general peace; and the second, whether the Greeks have a fair chance of success."

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Among the articles of European intelligence, the reflecting politician must have been particularly struck with that which relates that the Austrian troops had taken *peaceable* possession of all the fortresses of Sicily. The same Sicilians who burned with so fierce a flame of resentment, and so sanguinary a resistance, when the Neapolitans, with whom they were connected by every tie of national identity, sent troops to compel their obedience to the constitutional system, have submitted without a struggle to an entirely foreign yoke, which will leave them neither the benefits they hoped to secure by an independent parliament, nor the advantage that would have attended acquiescence in the Neapolitan plan. So true it is that domestic feuds and jealousies have more impetus and intensity, give more energy to the will, while they bind the understanding, than general love of liberty and country, and all the feelings and reasonings which are proper to the idea of foreign military usurpation. *Nat. Gezette.*

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**Wounds may be bound up, and words forgiven; but he who betrays the secrets of his friends, loses all credit.**

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From the Edinburgh Scotchman.

## AMERICA.

Additional testimonies to the happy effects of its political institutions.

"But in fact how singular, and for the well being of men how glorious, the change, which has turned these vast haunts of panthers, wolves, and savages, into the abodes of industry, and the sure asylum of the oppressed! What a noble edifice has there been raised for hunted liberty to dwell in security! It is impossible to tread the soil of America, and not to bless it; impossible to consider her growing wealth and strength without rejoicing."—*Views of society and manners in America, in a series of letters, by an Englishwoman*, 1821.

We feel it a relief to turn our eyes from convulsed Europe, the scene of solemn hypocrisy and triumphant villany, to the cheering aspect of the United States, enjoying, under their pure and benign institutions, an untroubled calm, like that of the heavenly bodies, and rivalling these bodies in the serenity and constancy of their course, and we hope, in the stability of their existence. Feeling, as we do, that the whole human race has a deep interest in the prosperity of that country, we are always eager to receive the statements of impartial travellers with regard to its condition; and we gladly embrace the opportunity which the book we have quoted offers, to lay before our readers—not any new statistical facts, but the testimony of an intelligent eye witness to its growing prosperity, and to the happy effects of its political institutions.

It is justly observed, by this enlightened and eloquent writer, that the English people have been as ill represented in America as at home. Few British travellers who have visited that continent have been qualified either to do justice to the country they professed to describe, or credit to that which sent them forth. The best of them, in their best efforts to be liberal, have seldom been able to shake off entirely the "beggar elements" of the old world. Hence the strange misrepresentations which prevail among us, and unsettle men's opinions on a subject neither obscure nor difficult. In a prospering country, with ten millions of inhabitants, some see nothing but forests, bears, and rattlesnakes—in the intelligent and virtuous husbandmen of the republic, they see nothing but drunken boors—in her free press, nothing but negro advertisements—in her Congress, nothing but demagogues—and in her mild and equitable government, nothing but weakness and anarchy.

Considering the mischievous effect of bad institutions in vitiating men's moral perception, such distorted views are not surprising. Fifty years ago, had any individual affirmed, that such a government as that of the United States could exist, he would have been denounced as an enthusiast. That ten millions of men could govern themselves by a system of universal suffrage, and live in the most perfect order and security, enjoying a liberty of speech, thought, and action, never equalled, without standing armies—without an hierarchy of priests—without a shackled press—without state prosecutions—without idle pageants—and, (most strange of all,) almost without taxes—in short, without force applied to their persons, or frauds practised on their understandings, is a conclusion most devoutly to be deprecated by those who hold mankind in thraldom, and only slowly believed by the liberal minded, even after it had received a practical demonstration.

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From the Western Carolinian.

### *Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of North Carolina.*

In a free conversation on the subject of moral and benevolent societies, and on the state of religion generally, the Synod of North-Carolina are happy to receive from the different churches such interesting and heartcheering intelligence. Although there is much to lament within our bounds—in some places vice and immorality, in many churches coldness and lukewarmness, and in a few congregations an inattention to pious and benevolent institutions, yet, upon the wole, we regard the state of religion during the past year as more than encouraging; and may safely say that there never was a period when there was such a general attention to the concerns of piety, and when such signal success has accompanied pious exertions.

It is with pleasure that we learn, that almost universal attention is paid to the religious instruction of the rising generation. Sabbath schools seem every where to prevail. Bible classes have been generally established, and are well attended. Instruction in the catechisms of our church is not neglected. The synod view with encouraging delight the establishment and progress of such institutions; they believe them to be among the most effectual means of securing the salvation of the young, and promoting the general cause of religion. Many who are now "rejoicing in hope," and who are pillars in the church of Christ, can look back and date their first serious impressions from such religious instruction.

The monthly concert for prayer has been generally established, and is well attended. It is pleasing to discover so general a disposition to encourage this meeting; to see, throughout our churches, so great an anxiety to unite with the thousands of Israel on the same evening, in praying for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. May the united supplications of God's children, bring down upon his Zion the blessings which they desire.

In some congregations, Bible, Tract, Missionary, Moral and Peace Societies have been instituted, and attended with success. In three or four congregations, societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, have been established.

We are happy to learn, from the report of our congregations, that the people of colour have not been neglected. An attention to their religious interests is evidently increasing throughout our bounds. Many additions, among this class of people, have been made to our churches during the past year; many sabbath schools have been established for their religious instruction, and many private exertions are making in families for their salvation.

Some of our congregations have felt for the situation of the western Indians, and have done something for their civilization and spiritual improvement, by assisting the children at Brainerd and Elliot. Such commendable conduct we cannot too highly applaud; and would recommend to our congregations to follow such benevolent examples. Surely, as far as we have opportunity, we should assist our brethren at these missionary stations, and use our utmost exertions for the savages of the desert.

Thus, while other parts of christendom, in this age of christian philanthropy, are engaged in promoting the cause of the Savour by means of pious and benevolent institutions, the churches within our bounds have not been deficient; they too have engaged in the glorious work, and have established societies which God has honored and made extensively useful.

But while we are thankful for the establishment and success of such institutions, we would peculiarly bless God for the outpouring of the spirit with which he has visited many of our churches. Since our last meeting, he has been gracious to many of our congregations; reviving the drooping spirits of his children, and displaying his power and grace in the salvation of sinners. In the town of *Hillsborough*, considerable seriousness has prevailed; many have been added to the church, and between twenty and thirty are still under deep convictions.

In the congregations of *Æno* and *Little River*, still greater solemnity is visible; fourteen have lately joined the church, and the number of souls in both congregations that are still inquiring, is about one hundred. In the congregation of *Cross Roads*, the same glorious work has commenced, and is extending. Besides the great number that have lately united themselves with the church, many are still seeking the Lord sorrowing. About sixty persons have become the subjects of this revival. The congregations of *Third Creek*, *Back Creek* and *Unity*, have been specially visited with the influences of divine grace; fifty have lately publicly professed religion; twenty more are hopefully pious, and about thirty are still anxiously seeking. In these congregations, the far greater part of those who were called were in the early period of life, and among these many promising young men. How cheering to see youth rising up to become useful members of the church, when the heads of their fathers are laid in the dust. There is one circumstance connected with this revival which is worthy of attention: It is remarkable that most of those who at the commencement, opposed and ridiculed the work, were themselves deeply humbled under a sense of their sins, and brought low at the footstool of mercy. Great attention to religion and universal seriousness have prevailed in the congregations of *Bethany* and *Concord*; many persons, particularly among the young, have become the subjects of divine grace. Forty persons have lately been admitted into the church, and a considerable number are still serious. In the congregations of *Buffaloe* and *Allemance*, there is unusual solemnity; eight at the last communion season were admitted into the church, and fifteen since that period have been hopefully converted. There is one circumstance connected with the conversion of these persons which should be deeply impressed upon ministers and upon the hearts of the young: Almost all those who were here brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, were members of Bible Classes.

These revivals were carried on without noise or tumult during public worship. Every thing like enthusiasm was discouraged. The work was deep and often extensive; but yet a still solemnity seemed to prevail.

In reviewing such scenes, our hearts swell with with the warmest gratitude to God, for the interest and tender care which he manifests for his Zion. We feel grateful that he has not withdrawn his presence from us, that he has visited some of our churches with the copious showers of divine grace, and others with the gentle droppings of his blessed spirit. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Let us be encouraged to still greater exertions in this ho-

ly work; let every nerve be strained to action; every power of the soul exerted to urge forward the cause of the Redeemer. Let what the Lord has already done increase our exertions; let us strive more ardently to advance the kingdom of our Savior; and let us not relax our exertions till every church within our bounds be visited with the outpouring of the spirit; till "the whole earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the great deep."

In consequence of the cheering intelligence contained in the above report, the synod adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the synod appoint the first Monday in December next, as a day of *Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God*, for the special blessings with which he has favoured several congregations under our care, in reviving religion, and in giving us in general the blessings of health and in favouring us with fruitful seasons.

And the synod also recommend, that the churches under our care, on the day above named, offer up their prayers to Almighty God, for a general revival of religion within our bounds, and thoughout the world.


# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Wednesday, October 17.


### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that *we must have money*. In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, *a punctual compliance*, with our terms. The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that *we must have money*—"PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCIBLY IF WE MUST!"

A communication from the Cain Creek Agricultural Society is received, and will appear in our next.

### CONVENTION.

Review of the Address of the Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, continued.

The Cape Fear Recorder says, "It is as unreasonable, as it is true, that a large portion of the people of the 'west' appear by their acts, to be opposed to the prosperity of the commercial towns of the state. Any measure for their interest, meets with (in the legislature) a combined, a preconcerted opposition. Individual interest points to an adjoining state. The means that are necessary to exalt our own, are sunk in the concupisable vortex of *self*. The pride of the state, its interest, its prosperity, its standing, have measurably been sacrificed to the interest of its neighbours."

And again, "Shall the 'east,' who have no interest unconnected with the prosperity and importance of the state, place it into the hands of the 'west,' and thereby, further, not only their individual interest, but to the injury of the state, benefit their neighbours? We say No! For North Carolina, however absurd it may appear to the people of the 'west,' must measurably owe her importance, in any point of view, to the encouragement and prosperity of the 'east.' That encouragement must come from ourselves; the 'west' have never exhibited one spark of it. Shall we deprive ourselves of the means that we have in our hands!"

In these two paragraphs will be found the great operative causes of all the opposition to a convention. We are modestly told, that "North Carolina must measurably owe her importance, in any point of view, *to the encouragement and prosperity of the 'east'*." But, we would ask, can "the pride of a state, its interest, its prosperity, its standing," be advanced under a compulsory system? If the eastern and western sections be set in array against each other, if conflicting interests be brought into view to excite jealousy and distrust, can the state attain to "importance"? It is by mutual concessions and a community of interests only, that these desirable objects can be obtained. Asperities should be softened down; the individal interests of each section should be consulted; and that perfect harmony should be restored, which only can result from a reciprocal interchange of benefits, the enjoyment of equal liberties, and the exercise of equal prerogatives. But does the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder labour for this end? Is not his language better calculated to excite alarm, and a spirit of hostility in the minds of his western brethren? We are unhesitatingly told, that "our individual interest points to an adjoining state;" and that "the means necessary to exalt our own, are sunk in the concupisable vortex of *self*;" but is *self* excluded from his declaration that "North Carolina must owe her importance to the encouragement and prosperity of the east?" Does not the love of *self* rather than patriotism dictate the expressed determination, that as the encouragement must come from themselves, they will not relinquish the means which they have in their own hands? Surely a state cannot prosper, if such be the spirit by which it is governed. While the far largest portion of the state remains in vassalage for "the encouragement and prosperity of east," that spirit of enterprise and emulation, that state pride and patriotism, which alone can raise us to importance, will never be brought into action. A more liberal policy must be introduced before this can be effected. A convention must be called, the rights of the people must be equalized; unanimity and concord must cast abroad its genial influence, before the state will be prepared to rise to that eminence which she is capable of acquiring. These are the advantages in view, which produces "the great desire of the people of the 'west' for a convention;" this is the "schme in contemplation," which excites so much "ardor."

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder refers to the example which has been presented to us by our sister state, as another reason why a convention should not be called: He says,

"Without troubling our readers with allusions to all, we will only refer to the convention now sitting in the state of New York. Got up by party, supported by interest, and carried on by ambition; nothing but the few patriots of 'olden times,' can secure to that highly respectable state, any thing like its original constitution."

From our present information on this subject, the editor of the Recorder could not have been more unfortunate in his illustration than in this reference. To corroborate this remark we will give the following extract from the National Intelligencer.

"The convention of the people of the state of New York is yet busily engaged in the discussion of amendments proposed to the present constitution of that state. Though there is a great diversity of sentiment among the members on some points, it is satisfactory to discover that they go on in general quite harmoniously. If any thing has been objected to in their proceedings, it would appear to be that propensity for diffusive oratory, which has been complained of as a grievance in congress. In constitution-making, however, there can be nothing to fear, but much to hope from mature deliberation. We perceive that the vote which has been taken on a proposition to abolish the council of appointment (a directory of five persons, one of whom is the governor) was unanimous."

The necessary attention to the mechanical duties of our profession will occasion us to postpone the conclusion of these remarks until our next number.

### HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Oct. 6, 1821.

Since the date of our last publication 11 persons have died with the prevailing fever—five whites and six blacks.

By order,
THOMAS CALLENDER, *Town Clerk.*

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 6th ult.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. Jane Davis.

On the same day, Master Charles Jenkins.

On the 1st inst. Mary Stanly, (of Long Creek)

On the 3d inst. Archibald Ingle.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. Gewin.

On the 28th ult. at Smithville, N. C. of a lingering disease, Mrs. Dickson, wife of Mr. James Dickson, merchant of Wilmington.

From the Western Carolinian.

*NORTH-CAROLINA*, Montgomery County.

We, the grand jurors of the county of Montgomery, at the Superior Court at September term, 1821, for the county aforesaid, after having discharged the several duties required of us in our judicial character, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, in our individual capacity, as citizens of the community, our decided disapprobation and abhorrence of the prevailing practice with candidates, who are canvassing for seats in the legislatures of our state and the United States, of descending to the drudgery of visiting every collection of the people, in their respective counties and districts; of exhibiting public treats, and using other extraordinary means to enlist the favors of the people; thereby not only destroying the purity of elections, but vitiating the morals of the community. The constitution of our country, which is the supreme law of the land, declares that all elections shall be free; and in as much as any individual, who may offer himself as a candidate for public suffrage, and indulges in the above practice, we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that he violates one of the leading features of the constitution of our country.

We further express it as our opinion, that in countenancing the above practice, we open a door for the admission of men into the councils of our country of dissolute and immoral habits, who may possess wealth, to the exclusion of men of more solid merit and ability, who may not feel willing to conform to the above immoral and dishonorable practice, to the ruin of the morals of the community and the impoverishment of their own families. We therefore pledge to each other our most solemn promise, to set our faces against the above practices, in our future elections, and also against each and every candidate who may descend to them; and under a firm conviction, that adherring to this resolution, by the people generally, would be productive of much public good, we recommend it to our fellow citizens generally to aid us in enforcing the above resolution.

Danville, (Va.) Sept. 21.

*Navigation of the Roanoke.*—We understand that the work on the canal at the Great Falls is rapidly progressing, and that it is expected that all the contracts will be fulfilled—they expire the 1st day of April next; about that time therefore, we may safely calculate that the navigation will be opened.

It is expected that the board of directors will be here, with the engineer, on or about the 20th October, for the purpose of laying out the contemplated basin at this place, and examining the river in this neighbourhood.

We anticipate considerable benefits to the Roanoke country, by the opening of this navigation; there will be an immense saving in the transportation of produce to market. It has been already ascertained, by actual experiment, that tobacco, even in the present state of the river, can be transported from this place to Richmond, from 25 to 30 cents per hundred cheaper by water than by land.—*Sentinel.*

*Treaty of Ghent.*—The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, who were appointed to settle the north-eastern boundary of the U. States, have been in session in this city for the last ten days. The arguments of the agents for the respective governments were closed on Saturday last. The commissioners, we understand, differ in opinion. It therefore becomes their duty to make reports of their proceedings hitherto, to their governments, who will then, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty, agree upon some friendly sovereign as an umpire. The most important point upon which they differ, is in relation to the position of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, or, in other words, the north-east angle of Maine. The territory in dispute contains about five millions of acres of land, a part of which is said to be good.

The reports of the astronomers and surveyors, and the arguments of the agents, are said to be immensely voluminous and bear testimony to their industry, and we doubt not to their talents. *New York Journal.*

As a proof of an improvement in our commerce, we are warranted by the fact, in asserting, that at this time there is on the stocks at our different ship yards, about 4000 tons of shipping of the first class, besides those that have been recently launched. *N. Y. Gaz.*

New-York, October 2

It is a remarkable fact, that many of the fruit trees on Long Island, that were nearly stripped of their fruit by the gale on the 3d ult. are now in blossom; that is, the blossoms appear on the limbs on the south side of the tree, and some of the fruit that was left still remaining on the north side. We have not witnessed this singular phenomenon, but the fact is communicated to us by a gentleman of veracity, who resides at Jamaica. *Gazette.*

The Missouri Enquirer announces he admission of Missouri into the Union in the following manner:

### ADMISSION OF THE STATE.

"Now is the *winter of our discontent*
"Made glorious summer,—and all the clouds
"That lower'd upon our *State*,
"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

The president of the United States, in the most impressive and solemn manner, has proclaimed the admission of Missouri into the Union of the U. States. This is the final consummation of all our hopes and wishes.—It is believed that we may fairly consider ourselves relieved from all embarrassments and disquietudes, and that we are placed upon an elevation not to be affected by any future contingency. Although Missouri has lately been saluted with the most ungracious title of "step-daughter," there is no doubt but that she will hereafter experience all the loving kindness from her sisters in general, which her legitimate birth and republican baptism give her a right to expect.

There are seventy-three houses of public worship in the city of New York, all but two of them finished, and the foundation of another is preparing.

*Law Proceedings.*—Eliza S. Treat, aged 19, recovered a verdict of $1.000, against William T. Browping and his wife, in a trial before the superior court, in Brooklyn, (Con.) on the 15th ult. in which the defendants were charged with uttering slanderous words against the plaintiff.

*From the Philanthropist.*—Some years ago a young Indian was brought into the white settlements to be educated. His agreeable manners, vivacity, and amiable disposition, soon secured him the esteem of his numerous associates.

One evening a large company of young men, (the Indian being one of the party) returning from a frolic, full of glee, and full of mischief, proposed to remove a fence by the way, and run it across the road. "No," said the Indian, "if we want fun, don't let us do any harm. Let us have fun that will do good. See here is a pond across the road, that foot people cannot get along without getting wet, and *there* is an old tree that would make a good foot path. If we must have a frolic let us put the old tree across the pond for people to walk on." The proposition was immediately adopted and carried into effect. There are many of our *civilized* young men who might derive instruction from this example.

*Effects of lightning on the human frame.*—During a violent storm, which visited the neighbourhood of the town of Biberach, in Prussia, on the evening of Monday the 16th of July, four young peasants, engaged on an eminence in some agricultural labours, had recourse to the expedient of sustaining a bundle of clover over their heads with a pich-fork, in order to shelter themselves from the rain. The lightning struck the pich-fork, passed the breast and shoulders of one of the young men, afterwards over the lower part of the belly of the one who stood next him, ran down his right leg till it reached his toes, and there caused a burn. The most remarkable of this event is that the young man who suffered the greatest injury, and was a little deaf, has been perfectly restored to the sense of hearing.

It has been observed, that after the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the crater of that volcano was covered with chrystals of sea salt.

*STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.*

| | 9 o'clk. | 12 o'clk. | 3 o'clk |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ooctober 10 | 57 | 64 | 63 |
| 11 | 55 | 64 | 67 |
| 12 | 62 | 71 | 72 |
| 13 | 65 | 71 | 74 |
| 14 | 62 | — | — |
| 15 | 53 | 62 | 64 |
| 16 | 58 | 69 | 71 |


**J. P. Sneed & Co.**

HAVE just received a part of their fall supply of

**DRY GOODS,**
**Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery and Groceries,**

and in a day or two will receive an extensive assortment, which will make their stock complete. Their customers and the public are invited to call and examine them.

P. S. We have on consignment, and for sale 3 barrels Brown Sugar, and 4 barrels Apple Brandy.

October 17, 1821. 88—3w

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons are positively forbid to employ old John Alves or Moses Strudwick, without a permit from me in writing, or to pay them any money for work done.—Those offending may expect the law enforced if discovered.

J. Webb.

October 16, 1821. 88—2w

**State of North Carolina.**

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place

John S. Ellis, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88—6w

**D. HEARTT**

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
**NORTH CAROLINA**
***Evangelical Intelligencer.***

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent meloration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

**PROSPECTUS.**

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

☞ Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

**NOTICE.**

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of William Lockhart, esq. deceased, are informed that their notes have now become due, and they are requested to make payment without delay to William H. Phillips; and those indebted to said estate either by note or book account, are also requested to settle the same without delay with the said William H. Phillips, who is duly authorised by us to receive payments and grant discharges.

James Phillips,
John Young,
*Administrators.*

Oct. 9. 87—3w

**NOTICE.**

I FORWARN all persons trading for a note of hand given by me to Sterling Harris, Esq bearing date the 29th of July last, for sixty dollars; Stephen and Samuel Clement as securities, test by Moses Leathers, jun. as the said note was obtained from me without any consideration; therefore, I am determined not to pay the amount of said note.

John T. Clement.

October 4, 1821. 87—3w

LATELY PUBLISHED,
*AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,*
**The Young Communicant's Catechism,**
By the Rev. John Willison.
WITH
***Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,***
By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—tf

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

### LINES WRITTEN ON A SABBATH MORNING.

The world on thy first dawn, blest day!
In perfect being stood;
Well pleased the Author did survey,
And then pronounced it good.
And while my Saviour's tears and blood
For my dark sins atone,
Thus, Father! O pronounce as good
The little else I've done!

Bright day of peace! thy hallow'd light
Rose on a world redeem'd,
Dawn'd on the Saviour's glories bright
From the cold grave that beam'd.
As when I slumber, God supreme!
In my last narrow bed,
Around the spot let hope's bright beam
Its balmy radiance shed.

Thy holy peaceful dawn, sweet day!
When the week's toils we close,
Beams on our fainting frames a ray
Of calm and sweet repose.
And when (my duty finish'd here)
I sail on death's dark ocean,
Thus, Lord of light and love, be there
To sooth life's last emotion.

Bright day! our wearied souls to cheer
Thy soothing beams were given,
Of joy and peace inspirer here,
Promise of bliss in heaven.
And when with my last foe I cope
And feel his conquering power,
Oh! may that promised, blissful hope,
Illume the fearful hour

If on fate's topmost wave I reel,
Or on the humblest ride,
Lord of the Sabbath! oh, be still
My guardian and my guide!
And when the last dread storm I brave,
When all is well nigh o'er,
Oh! teach me to defy the wave,
Nor fear its wildest roar.

When o'er my foundering bark at last
The fatal billows roll,
Father! receive, when all is past,
My still surviving soul.
Oh! take it where wild passion's swy
And sin's stern rule are o'er;
Where one eternal Sabbath day
Shall dawn to close no more. E. K.

*Hillsborough, October*, 1821.

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From the Sketch Book.

### THE BROKEN HEART.

I never heard
Of any true affection but 'twas nipt
With care, that like the caterpillar, eats
The leaves of the spring's sweetest book, the rose. *Middleton.*

It is a common thing to laugh at all love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passion as mere fictions of poets and novelists, that never existed in real life. My observations on human nature has convinced me of the contrary, and have satisfied me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world, and the pleasures of society, still there is a warm current of affection running through the depths of the coldest heart that prevents its being utterly congealed. Indeed, I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confess it? —I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love! I do not however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire: it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the trafick of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

To a man, the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs: it wounds some feelings of tenderness —it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being—he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or plunge into the tide of pleasure; or if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking, as it were, the wings of the morning can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest.

But woman's is comparatively a fixed, a secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation! Her lot is to be woed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, and sacked, and abandoned and left desolate.

How many bright eyes grow dim —how many soft cheeks grow pale —how many lovely forms fade into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals; so it is the nature of woman, to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerfull exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her reast is broken—the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholly dreams —"dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her enfeebled frame sinks under the least external assailment. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low —but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove: graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its core. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf; until, wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest; and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of women running to waste and self neglect, and disappearing gradually from the earth, almost as if they had been exhaled to heaven; and have repeatedly fancied, that I could trace their deaths through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor, melancholly, until I reached the first symptom of disappointed love. But an instance of the kind was lately told to me; the circumstances are well known in the country where they happened, and I shall but give them in the manner they were related.

Every one must recollect the tragical story of young E——, the Irish patriot, for it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During the troubles in Ireland he was tried, condemned and executed, on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was so young —so intelligent—so generous—so brave—so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man. His conduct under trial, too, was so lofty and intrepid. The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge of treason against his country—and his pathetic appeal to posterity, in the hopeless hour of condemnation—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart, whose anguish it would be in vain to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes, he had won the affections of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a late celebrated Irish barister. She loved him with the disinterested fervour of a woman's first and early love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him; when blasted in fortune, and disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him the more ardently for his very sufferings. If then, his fate could awaken the sympathy, even of his foes, what must have been the agony of her whose soul was occupied by his image! Let those tell who have had the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being they most loved on earth—who have sat at its threshhold, as one shut out in a cold and lonely world, from whence all that was most lovely and loving had departed.

But then the horrors of such a grave! so frightful, so dishonoured! There was nothing for memory to dwell on that could sooth the pang of separation—none of those tender, though melancholy circumstances, that endear the parting scene—nothing to melt sorrow into those blessed tears, sent, like the dews of heaven, to revive the heart in the parching hour of anguish.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment, and was an exile from the paternal roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so shocked and driven in by horror, she would have experienced no want of consolation, for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sensibilities. The most delicate and cherishing attentions were paid her by families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society, and they tried by all kinds of occupation and amusement to dissipate her grief and wean her from the tragical story of her loves. But it was all in vain. There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch the soul—that penetrate to the vital seat of happiness—and blast it, never again put forth bud or blossom. She never objected to frequent the haunts of pleasure, but she was as much alone there, as in the depth of solitude. She walked about in a sad reverie apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried with her an inward wo that mocked at all the blandishments of friendship, and "heeded not the song of the charmer, charm he never no sweetly."

The person who told me her story, had seen her at a masquerade. There can be no exhibition of far gone wretchedness more striking and painful than to meet it in such a scene.—To find it wandering like a spectre, lonely and joyless, where all around is gay—to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth, and looking so wan and wo-begone, as if it had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow. After strolling through the splendid rooms and giddy crowd with an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the steps of an orchestra, and looking about for some time with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the garish scene, she began, with the capriciousness of a sickly heart, to warble a little plantive air. She had an exquisite voice; but on this occasion it was so simple, so touching, it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness, that she drew a crowd, mute and silent, around her, and melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender, could not but excite great interest in a country remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought that one so true to the dead could not but prove affectionate to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed by the memory of her former lover. He, however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of his worth, and her sense of her own destitute and dependant situation, for she was existing on the kindness of her friends. In a word, he at length succeeded in gaining her hand, though with the solemn assurance, that her heart was unalterably another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable an exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away in a slow, but hopeless decline, and at length sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart.

It was on her that Moore, the Irish poet, composed the following lines:

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing;
But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild song of her dear native plains,
Every note which she loved awaking—
Ah! little they think, who delight in her strains
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!

He had lived for his love—for his country he died,
They were all that to life had entwin'd him;
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long shall his love stay behind him!

Oh! make her a grave where the sunbeams rest
When they promise a glorious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the west,
From her own loved island of sorrow!

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### THE SEA CAPTAIN.

The stage was crowded with passengers as it passed from New York to Boston. It was late in the evening when one of the passengers, a sea captain, endeavored to excite the attention of the drowsy company, by giving a relation of his own situation. He had been to sea in a fine ship; in a dreadful storm his ship had been wrecked, every cent of his money and all his property destroyed, and every soul on board had been lost, except the captain, who had saved his life by being on a plank, at the mercy of the waves, for several days together. The company was interested in this narrative; they pitied the poor unfortunate captain, who was returning home to his family entirely destitute; but they wondered that a man relating such a tale, and telling of an escape almost miraculous, should confirm almost every sentence with an oath. Nothing, however, was said to him. In the morning, when the stage stopped, a Mr. B. one of the passengers, invited the captain to walk on before with him, and they would step into the stage when it should come up. The proposal was agreed to. They walked on alone. Says Mr. B. did I understand you last night—the stage made much noise; did you say that you had lost your ship? "Yes." That all your crew were drowned except yourself? "Yes." That you saved your life on a plank? "Yes." Let me ask you one more question; when on that plank did you not vow to your God, that if he would spare your life you would devote that life to his service? "Nope of your business," said the Captain, angrily. The stage by this time came up, and they entered it.—Towards evening as the stage was entering Providence the Captain informed the company that he should not sup with them as he was so unfortunate as not to have any money. Mr. B. takes from his pocket, and offers him a handsome bill. "No," says the captain, "I am poor, yet I am no beggar." But, replied Mr. B. I do not give it to you as to a beggar, but as to an unfortunate brother. You must learn that I profess to be a Christian, and I am taught by my religion to do good unto all men. The Gospel prescribes no limits to benevolence; it teaches us to do good to all. The company applauded, and pressed the captain to take the money. He silently put it into his pocket, without even thanking the doctor; though his countenance betrayed uneasiness. The company supped together, and the captain bid each adieu after having asked Mr. B. when he would leave town. He was informed, on to-morrow at sunrise. They then parted, as it was supposed, forever. The captain went home with a heavy heart; while Mr. B. retired to rest satisfied that he had honoured his Father who seeth in secret. He was surprised the next morning at day light, to hear some one rap at the door. He opened it, and beheld the captain standing before him in tears. The captain took his hand, pressed it and said, "Sir, I have not slept a wink since I saw you; I abused you yesterday; I am now come to ask your pardon. I did while on that plank, vow to God, that I would live differently from what I ever had done; and by God's help from this time forward, I am determined to do so.' The captain could not proceed; they pressed each other's hands, and parted probably to meet no more in this world.

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### ON DEATH.

The most sensible motive to abate the passions is death. The tomb is the best course of morality: Study avarice in the coffin of a miser; this is the man who accumulated heap upon heap, riches upon riches —see a few square inches of earth contains him! Study ambition in the grave of that enterprising man; see his noble designs, his extensive projects, his boundless expedients, are all shattered and sunk in this fatal gulph of human projects! Approach the tomb of the proud man, and there investigate pride: See the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions condemned to eternal silence; the piercing eye that convulsed the world with fear, covered with a midnight gloom; the formidable arm that disturbed the destinies of mankind without motion or life! Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there study quality; behold his magnificent titles, his royal ancestors, his flattering inscriptions, his learned genealogies are all gone, or going to be lost with himself in the same dust! Study voluptuousness at the grave of the voluptuous; see his senses are destroyed, his organs broken to peices, his bones scattered at the grave's mouth, and the whole temple of sensual pleasures subverted from its foundation.

### THE STOLEN PIG.

A person of respectability, though of narrow mind, lived in a village where the inhabitants vied with each other to contribute to his pleasure; even when any of them killed a fat pig, they never failed to send some choice part for his acceptance. At last he thought proper to kill one too, and on this occasion gave a striking proof of his parsimonious spirit. On the arrival of the butcher he immediately opened his mind to him by observing, "My good neighbors have so frequently presented me with a share of their fat pigs, when they killed, that I consider myself bound as it were, to return the favor; and I am at a loss how to avoid it. After a pause of a few moments. "Oh," said he, "now I have it. I'll say my pig is stolen." "Aye do so," replied the butcher, "it is an excellent notion." This was agreed to. The pig was brought forth, killed and hung up in the kitchen, there to remain till the next morning, in order to be cut up.—The butcher having informed himself of the disposition of his employer, and thinking he might play his part in concert with his friends, repaired in the night to Gripeall's kitchen, and bore off the prize. In the morning he went to the house to finish his work, and, as he expected, meets the owner of the pig in a most violent rage at his loss.—"Hey day; what is the matter," said the butcher. "I have lost my pig, some villain has stolen the fine animal; what shall I do?" "That's right," said the butcher, placing his finger on his nose, and assuming an arch look, "That's right, you'll do; egad you do it well." "But it is *really* stolen," said the man.—"Stick to that," said the butcher, "and you'll do; I really never saw a man act his part so nicely as you; I'll be bound for it, there is not a person in the village who will not believe you to be in earnest."

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*Electioneering Anecdote.*—The following may be considered a fair specimen of most of the stories put in circulation on the eve of a contested election. It is from the Baltimore Patriot.

"*How to tell a Story.*—A little incident that happened a few evenings ago, may serve to instruct some in the *noble art* of slandering their neighbors. A person was declaiming against Shepherd C. Leakin, who is a candidate for the office of sheriff, swearing most lustily, that when he (the declaimer) was in the service of the United States, in the late war, Leakin, then a captain, had lashed him so severely with a cow-skin, that he was laid up for six-months, and that the gashes remained on his back until this day. It so was, that a late captain in the same regt. was present, who asked the fellow where the affair took place? 'At Craney Island,' said he. 'You rascal,' returned the captain, 'you never was at Craney Island in the 38th regt. I was there the whole time and knew every man in the battalion stationed there. Leakin belonged to the other battalion, and never was himself upon, or even saw Craney Island!' 'Well,' said the fellow, '*if what I have said about the flogging is not true, I know something else that is!*'

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When a man says in conversation, that it is fine weather, does he mean to inform you of the fact? Surely not; for every one knows it as well as he does. He only means to communicate his agreeable feelings.

That man will never be proud who considers his own imperfections, and those of human nature.

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### STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 3d instant, a small *SORREL MARE*, four years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead extending down to her nose, shod before, two hind feet believed to be white, shoulder hurt with the saddle, tail trimmed with a knife. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get her.

**Joseph Faucett,**
Five miles N. W. of Hillsborough
October 10, 1821. 87—3w

### NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 25th inst., the plantation on which I now live, containing

**One Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,**

lying on the waters of Little river, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading to Goshen. Also a good Wagon and two Horses, one yoke of Steers and Cart, with my crop of Corn and Tobacco, and Stock of all kinds, Household Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

**John Douglas.**
Orange County, Oct. 9. 87—3w